

Recruit Review

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Accountability
Integrity
Respect
Teamwork
Professionalism

Captured on Film

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Left: After extensive and strenuous training, we were sent into the field to have our first experience with the lighting of "Fusees." We were also informed on the proper alignment and distance of the fusees for when we need to divert traffic into another lane or around an accident scene.

Right: During our building searches and room clearing scenarios, Recruit McCormick is shown here with a hostage that he bravely evacuated from an active shooter situation once the gunman was stopped. An immediate friendship was formed after the traumatic event was over.



"Success is the result of perfection, hard work, learning from failure, loyalty, and persistence."

-Colin Powell



Left: Prior to entering the EVOC course we always check the working condition, lights, fluid levels, and tire pressure of the vehicles for optimum performance while we are in training. EVOC was trained for the majority of week 9, with the practical examination on Thursday, August 15. Pursuit driving and the PIT maneuver were also instructed during the week.

Return to Community Oriented Policing

By: Jason Ondricka

This week we had our second engagement with a weekend discussion about Community Oriented Policing (COP) with Sgt. Theo Darden. Community Policing can be defined with the “8P’s.” It is a **Philosophy** of full service **Personalized Policing**, where the same officer **Patrols** and works in the same area on a **Permanent** basis, from a decentralized **Place**, working in **Partnership** with citizens to identify and solve **Problems**. It was emphasized

that Community Policing is a *Philosophy*, and not a program.

Sergeant Darden began the class by having us each take a closer look at who we are and what traits describe us best. This was done through a personal checklist, which dealt with our awareness of our racial, gender, physical, and sexual qualities and characteristics. After discussing with our classmates and disclosing personal information about ourselves, we moved into cultural diversity and how it plays a role in law enforcement. Sgt. Darden placed extra emphasis on stereotypes,

prejudice, and discrimination and how they also pertain to police work. Quoting Theo Darden, “Policing was not meant to discriminate, be prejudicial, or racially biased. When these elements present themselves, we all suffer. We suffer not only as a profession, but as a society as well. The trust that is broken will take a lifetime to mend.” His words had a powerful impact on us and will provide the framework for which we must follow throughout our career as police officers.

Police Issues in Constitutional Law

By: Bill McCormick

On August 14, 2002, we had our first taste of constitutional law. We had four hours of classroom training with Mr. Alva Rehberg, a retired State Patrol Captain and former Director of Training. His knowledge of the subject was extensive and he was able to put the subject matter into real life situations that we were all able to learn from. This block of training was the beginning of a twenty-hour block we will be continuing in further weeks.

We began our training by dissecting the Bill of Rights and the main Articles of the Constitution. We discussed articles we will need to know in our day-to-day activities as police officers. We outlined Article 1 of the Con-

stitution, which discusses the rights of citizens in freedoms of press, expression, and the right to assemble, so we can conduct our work without infringing on these rights.

Article 4 discusses rights of citizens against unreasonable searches and seizures. This area of the Constitution is one that we will be discussing in greater detail, but we learned the main point of why it is important to conduct valid searches and seizures.

We also learned that the Miranda Warning was created out of case law that sprouted from Article 5. This article also states that subjects are allowed counsel before they are charged with a crime. Article 6 describes that subjects are allowed counsel during the trial process after they have been charged with a crime. We

also discussed case law that came from the Fourteenth Amendment such as the Mapp and McDonnell decisions, which defined the concept of due process.

These four hours of training on constitutional law allowed us to get an introduction into the criminal justice system and how our role as police officers fits into the whole working process. One of the main points of our discussion was the problem of liability and how we must conduct ourselves correctly to avoid lawsuits, and how to do our jobs in regard to our policies and procedures of our future departments. We are all looking forward to our continuing education of the laws of the land and the Constitutional parameters of our future profession.

Keeping the Traffic Flowing

By: Matt Spence

Tuesday, August 13, 2002

Sergeant Hefti taught us the fundamentals associated with the art of traffic direction. Sergeant Hefti conveyed the message that traffic direction is an important component in our job and stressed the importance of being able to adapt to the various situations that we will be presented with while working.

We went out and put these newly learned skills to use after a short lecture on the principles associated with traffic direction. We each had an

opportunity to practice on either a four-way intersection or a 'T' intersection. When we weren't directing traffic, we acted as civilian drivers for the officers to direct in this practical application, and most of us were quite possibly harder and more critical on our peers than the majority of the public will be on us.

During the practicing some of the cars were compliant and went the direction that the officer requested, however, some of the vehicles were insistent on going in the direction that the officer did not want them to go. We had to maintain our professional

bearing while maintaining a continual flow of traffic movement. In addition to being concerned with the traffic, we had to be concerned with curious pedestrians that sporadically entered into the intersection to either talk with us or the driver of vehicle. Despite questions such as how to get around the traffic obstruction and numerous invitations for casual nights on the town, we did not break our professional focus and traffic continued to flow.

Narco Pouch

By: David Walters

Drugs are a huge problem in the U.S., and trafficking goes along with this problem. In Wisconsin, Interstate 94 from Chicago to Minneapolis is a big drug trafficking area. Police officers often have a difficult time trying to figure out if the substance they have found is actually an illegal drug. This is where the Narco Pouch comes in very handy.

We were introduced to the pouch on Tuesday, August 13th. Sergeant Hefti instructed us on how to use the pouch. There are chemicals in small vials inside the pouch, and when they are broken will turn a color. If the substance, which is a very small amount, is an illegal drug and used



with the correct testing pouch, it will turn a certain color which preliminarily identifies it as that specific drug.

Sergeant Hefti also showed us some drugs like marijuana and cocaine, and burnt some of the marijuana. All of this was done so that we could identify the drugs by looking at and smelling them, because many of us have never observed these drugs before. This will be very helpful if we ever have to explain why we thought there were drugs in somebody's car. We can then say that we went through training on what they smell and look like. Overall, the Narco Pouch is a very effective and inexpensive way to help police officers in the War on Drugs.

Week In Review

By: Jeff Brann

Week nine began on Sunday with a continuation of our weekend Community Oriented Policing classes. Sergeant Darden returned for his second weekend long session with our class. His idea of giving us knowledge on the topic comes with the metaphor of building a house. The first weekend was the foundation, and this weekend we built the walls and roof. Now we will be moving in the furniture by getting into more detail with the aspects of Community Policing. The course will be 80 hours in total.

On Monday we were introduced to the world of Emergency Vehicle Operation. The EVOC instruction was the main part of the week as we spent five days (Monday-Friday) of training on the

different maneuvers.

We had scenarios on Monday night, in which we had to do a building clearing as we were searching for an escaped prisoner who was believed to be in a storage building.

On Tuesday we were introduced to the Narco Pouch for identifying illegal drugs in the field. Later in the morning we learned how to direct traffic and were able to try it out in Police Corps City as some of the class drove vehicles for the other students to direct.

On Wednesday we had our first lesson in Constitutional Law. Retired State Patrol Captain Alva Rehberg instructed the class regarding the Amendments that affected how police officers perform their job.

Thursday was the day for testing on the performance of the EVOC maneu-

vers. The morning was dedicated to last minute practicing and then the final tests. Everyone in the class was able to perform each maneuver and pass the test successfully.

Next week we will have CPR, First Responder, Laws of Arrest, A&C, and more scenarios. There will also be written exams in EVOC and Pursuit, and a mid-term PT exam.

E.V.O.C.

By: Shawn Powell

This week, most of the our time was taken up with EVOC training, starting out with eight hours of classroom training to get familiar with the EVOC manual. We then moved to the track where we would put our classroom skills in motion. The three main areas that we will become proficient in are the evasive, comprehensive, and the parking course. Thursday we will be tested on the three courses and we will have to get three out of five passes in each category at a satisfactory level in order to pass the class.

The evasive course is approached at a speed of 30 miles per

hour, with 50 feet to steer toward the lane that does not have a solid red light at the end of it, and then coming to a complete stop before the lane ends. We then have to go through a forward serpentine at a speed of 20 mile per hour to get a pass. Then moving to the parking course where we will have to park forward and reverse into a space and then proceed out of each stall, one twelve feet wide and another ten feet wide. Finally, the comprehensive course includes a reverse serpentine, Y-turn, parallel parking, and stall parking. The recruit will have to negotiate all courses, three times without knocking down a single cone.

Along with the EVOC

course the recruits received an eight-hour class on pursuits. They were shown three different videos of good and bad pursuits. From the videos the instructors pointed out what to do and what not to do during a pursuit. All the way from how to recognize when a pursuit starts and how to terminate a pursuit. A very important element of a pursuit that the recruits briefed on was radio communication during a pursuit. Following the pursuit videos, the recruits were shown a video on videotaping a crime scene.

By the closing of the week the recruit will know how to properly control their emergency vehicle and how to handle it in quick decision making times.
